**FORM TWO HISTORY 2021**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A (25MKS)**

1. Name **two** archeological sites in Kenya.

***-Kobi Fora -Rusinga Island***

***-Gamble cave -Fort Ternan***

***-Kariadusi -Hyrax Hill***

2. Identify **one** role of the Njuri Ncheke among the Ameru of Kenya in the pre-colonial period.

***- Settled disputes among members of the clan.***

***- Final court of appeal***

***- Presided over religious functions***

3. Give **two** written evidences of contact between the Kenyan coast and the outside world. ***- Periplus of Erythrean sea.***

***- Greco Roman documentary***

***- Ibin Batuta and Al-Masudi documents***

4. State **two** economic effects of Seyyid Said’s rule on East African Coast.(2mks)

***- Revival of the Indian ocean trade***

***- Encouraged establishment of plantation Agriculture.***

***- Encouraged trade in the interior of East Africa.***

5. Give the **main** trade item from the interior during the long- distance trade in Kenya in the

16th century.(1mks)

***slaves***

6. State **two** reasons why the Akamba participated in the long distance trade. (2mks)

***- Their land was unsuitable for agriculture***

***- Their land was centrally situated between the coast and the interior making it possible for them to***

***- High demand for ivory***

***- Availability of trade goods***

***- They were skilled traders***

*7****.***  Name **one** Eastern Cushites. (1mks)

***Borana***

***Somali***

***Oromo***

8. Identify two disadvantages of unwritten constitution.(2mks

***-easily manipulated***

***- Too much power is given to the judiciary that has responsibility of interpreting the constitution.***

9. Identify **one** type of democracy. (1mk)

***-direct***

***-indirect***

10. State the roles of the Tuaregs in the Trans-Saharan trade. (2mks) ***- Provided accommodation to the traders***

***- They guided the traders across the desert***

***- They provided food and water to the caravans***

11***.*** State **two** disadvantages of using coal as a source of energy. (2mk)

***- It is bulky/ difficult to transport***

***- It produces air pollutants e.g. sulphur dioxide***

***- It is expensive to obtain from the mines***

***- It is non- renewable source of energy/ exhstauible***

12***.*** Outline **two** reasons how the discovery of iron in Africa affected people’s lives in the continent. (2mks)

***- Development of agriculture as a result of better tool***

***- Expansion of empires because communities had better iron weapon***

***- Population increased as a result of increased food production***

***- International trade developed as people exchanged iron tools with other items***

***- Urban centers around iron working centers developed***

***- Communities migrated as they had better farming and fighting equipment***

13. State the **main** factor that led to the growth and development of Johannesburg. (1mk)

***- The discovery of gold at Wit waters rand in 1886.***

14. Identify **two** factors that led to the growth of Athens as an early urban center. (2mks)

***i) Security***

***ii) Commercial activities with other countries***

***iii) Religious activities***

***iv) Accessibility and communication network***

***v) Availability of water***

15. Give **on**e reason why the people of Asante Kingdom celebrated the Odwira festival during the pre-colonial period. (1mk)

***(i)Promoted unity***

***(ii) Omanhene pledged loyalty to the Asantehene***

***(iii) Mourning the dead***

***(iv)Settling disputes among themselves***

16 .(a) State **five** roles played by the council of elders among the Kenyan communities during

the pre-colonial period.(5mks)

.

***- Council of elders settled land and inheritance disputes.***

***- Settled civil and criminal cases.***

***- Presided over some religious functions.***

***- Blessed warriors.***

***- Organized raids***

(b) Explain the effects of Bantu migration and settlement in Kenya .(10mks)  ***- Led to increase in population in the regions they settled***

***- Spread iron working into the regions and other communities like the Luo adopted the art***

***- Led to trading activities e.g. Agikuyu and Maasai, Abagusii and Luo***

***- Led to exchange of knowledge i.e. Bantu adopted age set system and practice of circumcision from the Cushites***

***- Enrichment of languages due to word borrowing***

***- Led to cultural interaction of Bantu hence assimilated some Southern Cushites and some Bantu were assimilated by Nilotes and Cushites***

***- Led to displacement of some communities e.g. the Gumba and Athi***

17. (a) Identify the **three** types of trade. (3mks)

***- Local trade***

* ***Regional trade***
* ***International trade***

b) Factors that led to decline of Trans-Saharan trade. (6mk)

***-The main item of trade got exhausted e.g gold and salt thus discouraged some traders***

***- collapse of powerful kingdoms.***

***-invasion of western Sudan by Morocco in 18th century undermined trading activities.***

***- The rise and growth of Tran- Atlactic Trade***

***Abolition of slave trade.***

***The desert conditions for example sandstorms and desert insects were too difficult,.***

18. (a) State  **five** factors that contributed to the growth of Nairobi city in Kenya.(5mks)

***- Availability of water***

***- Construction of the Kenya- Uganda railway – it acted as a railway depot***

***- Was centrally placed- acted as intersection of different transport routes***

***- Trading activities***

***- Establishment of administrative post/ military post***

***- Good climate suitable for farming and settlement***

***- Cool temperatures which favored the European settlement***

***- Flat land suitable for railway workshops hence encouraged settlements***

(b) Explain the positive effects of urbanization to Kenya.(10mks) ***- Created employment opportunities for many Africans***

***- Led to formation of tribal/ social welfare associations***

***- Promoted national integration***

***- Led to small entrepreneurship e.g. traders to earn a living***

***- Led to rise of trade unions to promote the welfare of workers***

***- Led to cultural interaction***

***- Created market for agricultural products in the surrounding environment***

***- Industries expanded due to availability of labor***

19a. Advantages of Road Transport (3mks)

***-cheapest***

***-flexible***

***- faster comparing with rail and water Transport***

***-cheaper to construct***

b. Disadvantages of space exploration***.(3mks)***

***- Lack of proper equipment made their work difficult.***

***-Accident though rare have fatal consequences.***

***-It is very expensive and a preserve of only rich nations.***

20.(a) Problems hindering industrializations in Third World countries .(6mks)

***-Inadequate capital***

***-Shortage of skilled Manpower***

***-Poor Infrastructure***

***-Stiff competition***

***-High poverty level***

***- Political instability***

( b)Impacts of scientific invention in the field of medicine.(6mks)

* ***Scientific invention led to eradication of killer disease, like small pox.***
* ***It lead to cleaner, safer and less painful surgical operation.***
* ***It has made it possible for one to have a heart, liver and kidney transplant.***
* ***Some of the invention are expensive and beyond the reach of many people.***
* ***Invention in medicine have led to improve standards of living and increase in life-expectancy.***
* ***The invention of X-ray has made it possible to examine the extent of broken bones.***

21. (a) Give t**hree** symbols of national unity in Kenya. (3mks)

***- The flag***

***- National anthem***

***- Loyalty pledge***

***- Coat of arms***

***- National awards***

(b) Explain **six** factors which promote national unity in Kenya. (6mks)

***- National languages i.e. Kiswahili and English***

***- Education – pupils are drawn from different ethnic groups to interact freely in public\***

***private schools***

***- The constitution – protects all Kenyan from any form of discrimination based on race,***

***Tribe, colour e.t.c.***

***- Intermarriages, sports and games***

***- Equal distribution of resources e.g. hospitals, schools***

***- National philosophies e.g. Harambee and Nyayoism call unity among different***

***ethnic communities to pull together their resources for development- they emphasize***

***peace, love and unity***

***- Urbanization***

***- The institution of the presidency – he represents and protects all Kenya***

***22. (a)* S**tate five characteristic of a written constitution. (5mks)

***-It acts as a standard reference by government.***

***- It is rigid and thus not altered easily.***

***- Documents are available for reference.***

***- Amendments are done clearly defined procedure.***

***- There is a special body which draft constitution with powers from Parliament.***

***(b)***Explain the features of the new constitution (2010) of Kenya.(5mks)

* ***Sovereignty of the people and supremacy of the constitution.- all powers belongs to the people and it shall be exercised.***
* ***The Republic- Kenya is a sovereign republic divided into counties.***
* ***Citizenship- citizenship is acquired through birth and registration, Dual citizenship is legalized, Spells out circumstances that can lead to revocation of citizenship.***
* ***The Bill of Rights- comprises 26 rights and freedoms of citizens.***
* ***Land and Environment- land in Kenya belong to Kenyans types of land(public, private and community land)***
* ***Leadership and Integrity- guidelines of state officers examples president***

***deputy president, cabinet secretaries e.t.c***

* ***Legislature***
* ***Executive***
* ***Judiciary***
* ***Devolved government***
* ***Public finance***